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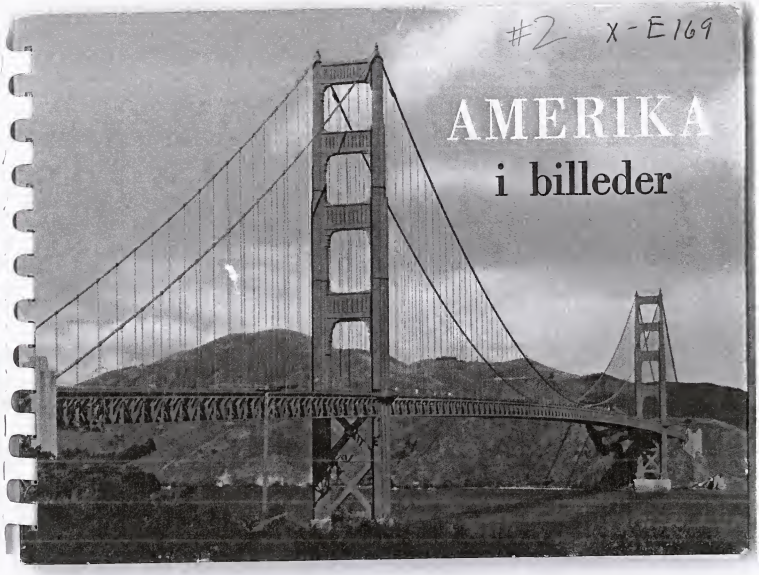
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of
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FROM A TRAILER DOOR



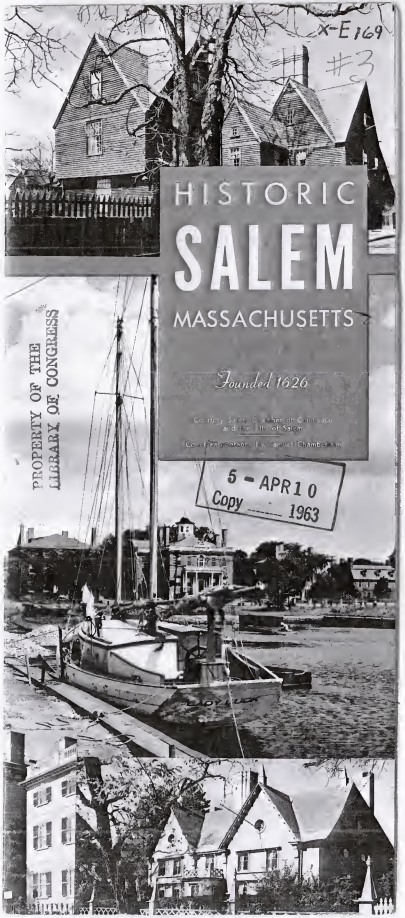
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NOTES

FOR

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AMERICAN CULTURE AND EDUCATION

Prepared by
CLARENCE LINTON
and
VIRGINIA FRENCH

BUREAU OF PUBLICATIONS
TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

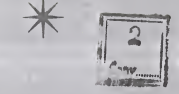
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1776



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L'AMÉRIQUE AU JOUR D'HUI

par

LEWIS GALANTIÈRE

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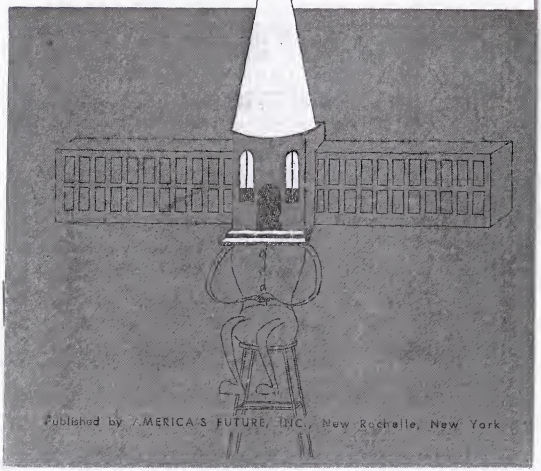
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..tactics

..strategy

..objectives

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COMMUNISM SUCCEEDS BECAUSE PEOPLE DON'T BOTHER TO LEARN WHAT COMMUNISTS WANT... AND HOW THEY OPERATE



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HOW "PROGRESSIVE" IS YOUR SCHOOL?

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AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EDITORS OF THE "AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW," TO THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, NOVEMBER 27, 1915.

THE following Report, presented to the Executive Council of the American Historical Association at the Council meeting of November 27, is, by vote of that body, printed for distribution to members of the Association.

EVARTS B. GREENE,
Secretary of the Council.

November 28, 1915.

IN accordance with established custom the Board of Editors begs leave to lay before the Council the following report of such of its proceedings as will probably be of interest to the Council. The Board has held six meetings within the past year, two in New York on Saturday the 28th and Sunday the 29th of November, 1914, two in Chicago on December 29 and 30, 1914, in connection with the annual meeting of the Association, one in Washington, May 31, 1915, and one again in New York, November 26, 1915. All the members of the Board were present at the New York meetings, five at each of the meetings in Chicago and Washington. Professor Turner continued to act as Secretary and Professor Burr as Treasurer. December 30, Professor Cheyney was elected Chairman in place of Professor McLaughlin, resigned.

1 Copy
11 23 47
#22
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THE INSTITUTE OF EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY AND CULTURE

WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA

X-E 176
#23

3

DR. ROBERT M. PATTERSON. 1789-1854.

by

John Rintzing Ferris, 1795-1858

*24 X-E176

Die Präsidentschafts-Campagne von 1872.

Grant und seine Verläumder; Thaten gegen Worte.

Auszug aus der Rede

des

Hon. Roscoe Conkling.

im Cooper Institut, New York,

Dienstag, 23. Juli, 1872.

Nichts rettet Macht und Größe vor dem Gift
Der Schmähsucht; auch die reinste Unschuld trifft
Verleumdung hinterrücks; so selbst den Thron
Erreicht der tück'schen Bösewichte Hohn.

Maaß für Maaß.

Seit nahezu zwanzig Jahren habe ich nun die Ehre, vor meinen Mitbürgern politische Fragen zu discutiren, und zu großer Eile ist wahrscheinlich mein Fehler gewesen. Doch noch keine Wahl-Campagne hat so sehr an mein Herz appellirt, noch keine ist so sehr von falschem Spiel, Ungerechtigkeit und Hinterlist begleitet gewesen, als diese, welche aber auch zu gleicher Zeit mehr denn jede andere den gesunden Menschenverstand und die Großmuth des Präsidenten auf die Probe stellt.

Ungerechtigkeit gegen den Präsidenten.

Während der 11 Jahre, welche ich dem Lande in dem Congresse gedient habe, hatte ich Gelegenheit, die Amtsverwaltung von vier Präsidenten zu beobachten und viele öffentliche Personen kennen zu lernen; und wenn unter Allen, Lebenden oder Todten, Einer ist, der niemals wissentlich seine Pflicht verletzt hat, so ist es Ulysses Sidney Grant. Es ist ein weiser Fingerzeig der Vorsehung, dieser Name Sidney, denn seine größte und edelste Tugend ist die Großmuth. Wenn es je einen hohen Beamten gab, der stets bereit ist, seine Fehler zu verbessern; wenn Einer existirte, der stets weise, fest und ehrenwerth handelte, in Allem, was ihm übertragen wurde, so ist dieser Eine der Soldat im Kriege, der beschreibene Patriot im Frieden, welcher von jedem Orte in sechsundvierzig Staaten und Territorien zu dem hohen Amte wieder nominirt wurde, das er nun verwaltet. Dieser Mann jedoch, so ehrlich, brav und bescheiden und, wie seine großen Thaten beweisen, mit Genie, gesundem Menschenverstand und moralischen Tugenden begabt, welche der größten Aufgabe gewachsen sind; dieser Mann, der Retter des Vaterlandes, der unsere Nationalität und unsere heilige Sache vor dem Untergang bewahrte und sie siegreich auf seinem Schilde durch das Gefilde der Schlachten trug, in denen sie, ohne seinen Genius, in den Staub gesunken wäre; dieser Mann, unter dessen Verwaltung das Land beispiellos emporblüht, und dem der Nation Dank und Segen gebührt, — dieser Mann wird gemacht zur Zielscheibe giftiger Pfeile der Verleumdung und des Hasses. Und warum? Einfach weil er ehrgeizigen Politikern und Intriguanten im Wege steht. Viele ehrbare Männer stimmen in das allgemeine Geschrei ein oder dulden es, ohne zu remonstriren, denn ihre Blicke sind durch die Wolken der Verleumdung, welche den Himmel bedecken, umnachtet. Und die Urheber dieses Geschreies sind jene Unzufriedenen und Künstlichen, die der Politik

tention has been called to a letter in the N. Y. Times, I write merely to say that the article so far as it relates to me is a tissue of misstatements. I have not seen the Governor in some six or seven years, never exchanged a word with him on the subject of politics, never voted for him and am not his first cousin."

This simple statement of facts, the truth of which is perfectly well known to every intelligent and reputable citizen of this town and vicinity, I feel that I may safely appeal to your sense of fairness and courtesy to publish. The envious and malicious intent of this uncalled-for attack on a distinguished public servant, and on private citizens connected with him by ties of consanguinity, is perfectly obvious to all who, like myself, have personal knowledge of the facts.

H. C. BULL.

Lebanon Springs, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1876.

I have read the foregoing statement and know much of it to be true, and believe it all correct. I served as a Town R. R., Commissioner from the time I was appointed until the Town Bonds were issued and exchanged for those of the Rail Road, as provided by statute, and an equal amount of stock. The business from the beginning to the end was all done in conformity to the statute. The R. R. Bonds and Stocks and all other papers not required to be filed in the clerk's office were placed in a tin box by me and left with my colleagues when I resigned. Sam'l J. Tilden had nothing whatever to do with any portion of the business so far as I know or hear or believe.

R. H. GILLET.

CONCLUSIONS.

1. Gov. Tilden had nothing to do with the Rail-Road or Town Bonds.

2. Gov. Tilden is in good standing with his friends and neighbors, as they voted for him and gave him four times the usual majority of the town.

3. Gov. Tilden did not persuade the people to bond their town, and never spoke to any one of them on the subject.

4. The consent of a majority of the tax-payers was necessary, and not of two-thirds of the citizens.

5. The town was not bonded at one-fifth of the entire valuation, but about one-twentieth.

6. Every report required by the statute has been made by the Commissioners.

7. The Rail-Road paid its interest for three years, and there appears to be about $800,000 in the hands of T. W. Park and W. B. Duncan, Trustees, which should be divided among the Bond-Holders, equivalent to about thirty per cent.

8. The Rail Road Bonds were never in the custody of Gov. Tilden for one moment, and have not disappeared, but are, and always have been, in the custody of the Commissioners.

9. The Lebanon Springs Rail-Road was built as an outlet for the people of Vermont who were cut off by a suspension of connection with a road to Troy, and Gov. Dillingham called an extra session of the Legislature to provide aid in obtaining necessary Rail-Road connection.

10. Under this action the Vermont towns raised *three hundred and fifty thousand dollars* to build a Rail Road in New York.

11. The New York towns responded by raising but two hundred and fifty thousand.

12. The balance of *two millions* was raised by individuals who hold the bonds, and share with the towns in being the joint owners of the Road.

13. After the town bonds were issued, Mr. Moses Y. Tilden obtained an opportunity to sell the Rail Road Bonds and Stock taken by the town, and to extinguish the town bonds, and offered it to the town, and it was rejected.

rnor TILDEN Vindicated.

X-E176

(From HUDSON REGISTER, August 8th, 1876.)

THE LATEST SLANDER.

A Calumny Against Governor Tilden Effectually Disposed Of—The Lebanon Springs Railroad Affair.

The New York *Times* of July 25th published a letter purporting to be written at Lebanon Springs, in which grave accusations were made against Hon. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, in reference to matters appertaining to the Lebanon Springs Railroad. This letter, in very greed of calumny, was re-published in the *Republican* of this city, but in conformity with the usual practice of that journal, without giving credit to the proper sources—thus assuming the responsibility of the original slander. We take pleasure in laying before our readers the following letters from well known and responsible Democrats, in the locality of the transaction referred to, one of them a man of National reputation, and both of them personally cognizant of all the facts of the case, and are satisfied to let an intelligent public draw its own deductions:

Lebanon Springs, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1876.

Editor *Hudson Register*,

Dear Sir:—

The enclosed letter addressed by me to the "New York Times" and published in its issue of Saturday 5th inst fully vindicates Governor Tilden from the charges which were made against him in the *N. Y. Times*, June 25th, relative to any connection with the Lebanon Springs R. R. My letter was accompanied by one from Hon. Ransom H. Gillet, author of the "Life and Times of Governor Silas Wright," which for some unexplained reason the "Times" omitted to publish and I send it to you for that purpose.

We are all conversant with the Rail Road difficulties which existed in Vermont in 1867, the public meetings held in each town, culminating in a call of an *extra session of the Legislature by Governor Dillingham*, of Vermont, in March 1867, which passed a Special Act to enable the towns *in Vermont to aid in obtaining necessary Rail Road connections*, and with the anxiety of the people in Vermont as well as in the eastern portions of Rensslaer and Columbia Counties, who were to be accommodated by the construction of this link, and enabled to do business with greater facility by it. Every intelligent person fully understands that none of these towns would part with the Rail Road to-day, for several times the amount they may have temporarily invested in it, notwithstanding the efforts made by constitutional grumblers to indnce the public to believe to the contrary.

As illustrating the deception which the writer of the "Times" letletter from this place, dated July 25th, sought to convey, I would call attention to the fact that when Samuel J. Tilden was elected Governor in 1874, several years after the opening of the Road, he received in his native town a majority of 168—being more than four times the average party majority in the town. Had the charges which these parties now seek to bring forward had any existence in fact they would surely have made them then—but not a whisper of the kind was heard. This fact alone should be

X-E 176
26

Die öffentliche Laufbahn

des

Demokratischen Präsidentschafts-Candidaten,

Samuel J. Tilden,

nach

geschichtlichen Thatsachen

beschrieben.

Tilden als Secessionist und Verräther, als Bundesgenosse des berüchtigten demokratischen Tammany-Führers und Millionen-Diebes Tweed, als Schein-Reformer, als Betrüger der Arbeiter, als Eisenbahn-Schwindler und endlich als Meineidiger und Steuerbetrüger.

Die demokratische Partei hat den Gouverneur Samuel J. Tilden als Reform-Candidaten für die Präsidentschaft nominirt. Zu einem Reformator der Politik des Landes gehört aber nothwendiger Weise ein sittlicher Charakter, der befreit ist, die öffentliche Moral in die Politik einzuführen, sowie Patriotismus, Humanitäts- und Freiheitssinn. Keine dieser hohen Eigenschaften eines Reformators findet sich in dem öffentlichen Charakter Tildens.

Wir werden an der Hand der Geschichte wahrheitsgemäß zeigen, wer und was Tilden ist.

Tilden als Secessionist und Verräther.

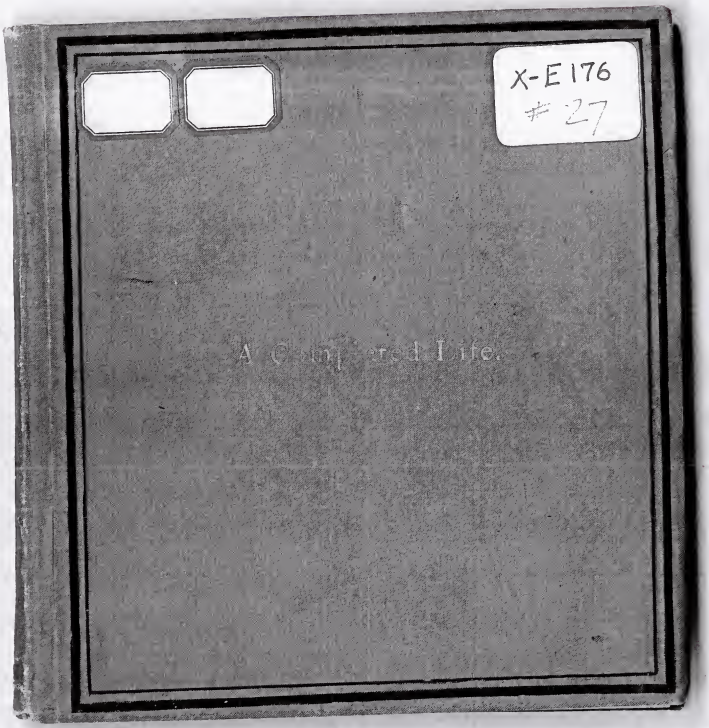
Das Gedächtniß des letzten Rebellionskrieges ist noch frisch, die Wunden sind noch lange nicht vernarbt; es war ein Kampf um den Fortbestand oder um die Vernichtung der Republik, er war entbrannt in den südlichen Staaten für die Aufrechterhaltung des Instituts der Sklaverei und die Zerstörung der Union.

In dieser gefahrvollen Zeit wurde am 20. April 1861 in New York eine Massenversammlung, die größte, die je stattgefunden, für die Abwendung der Gefahr und für die Sache der Union abgehalten. Alle Patrioten — ohne Rücksicht der Partei — nahmen an dieser Versammlung, in welcher begeisternde patriotische Reden an das Volk gehalten wurden, lebendigen Theil. Tilden war ausdrücklich eingeladen und von einem seiner demokratischen Freunde, Samuel Sloan, persönlich ersucht, der Sache des Vaterlandes durch seine persönliche Theilnahme Vorschub zu leisten.

Tilden verweigerte seine Theilnahme mit den Worten: „Ich habe keine Sympathie für irgend eine Bewegung gegen den Süden, es ist ein nördlicher Krieg gegen den Süden für die Aufhebung der Sklaverei, ich kann und werde dies nicht unterstützen."

Sloan erwiderte ihm: „Sie werden noch die Zeit erleben, daß Sie es schmerzlich bedauern werden, dieser heiligen, patriotischen Sache den Rücken zugewendet zu haben."

Doch schon vorher, im Jahre 1860, nachdem Abraham Lincoln zum republikanischen Präsidentschafts-Candidaten nominirt worden war, wiegelte Tilden zur Secession und zur Rebellion auf. Denn in dem bekannten, in der New Yorker Evening Post publizirten Briefe Tilden's an William Kent, vom 26. Oktober 1860, erklärte er, daß jeder südliche Staat berechtigt sei, den Pact mit der Union zu brechen und jeden


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ADDRESS OF

Rev. James Freeman Clarke,

AT

TREMONT TEMPLE,

OCTOBER 1, 1884.

Copy 2

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Allen, Charles Grenville 1837-1911

#29

THE OCCASIONAL.

PUBLISHED BY A TO Z REPUBLICANS. 1899?

CANDIDATE AMOS L. ALLEN.

It is generally understood that Mr. Amos L. Allen is a candidate for Congress from this district.

Republicans who desire to support the republican party, and not help the Bryan democracy, will do well to consider what the effect of Mr. Allen's election will have upon the republican party throughout the country.

What is the situation?

We are engaged in a war against the rebellious Aguinaldo and the Tagals.

The Philippines are our islands. We are responsible for them.

We must give them such government as their conditions require and permit. All of them require peace and not war. We must put down the rebellion and give them peace.

Some of them, and some portions of other islands may permit us to allow them local self-government. So far as this may be practicable the justice and humanity of our people acting through our Congress will, from time to time, wisely concede, and authoritatively institute and maintain such self-government.

But all such questions are for the future, to be handled by the friends and not the enemies of the Administration.

What is now required in Congress more than at any time since the period of reconstruction after the rebellion is statesmanship of the pure American type.

We want no personal politics now. No anti-administratioo candidate. No representative of a faction. No man who will cast a suspicion upon the stalwart republicanism of the first district. We want and must have a candidate who will heartily and spontaneously support our republican President and Congress, and who has the intellectual strength ably to do it.

The Bryan democracy will amply represent, in Congress aod elsewhere, the opposition to the war to suppress the factional rebellion of the ambitious Aguinaldo.

No republican needs help the democracy in their opposition to our republican administration and Congress.

We want a candidate like Cæsar's wife, not only innocent, but above suspicion.

Every day makes it plainer that McKinley and Bryan are to be the two candidates. Which do republicans prefer?

Every republican convention which has been held so far has endorsed McKinley enthusiastically and unqualifiedly. Shall we falter here?

What led to the resignation of Mr. Reed?

In one now historic word defection from the republicanism of the nation.

He stood against the Administration, against the war with Spain, against the suppression of Aguinaldo's rebellion.

For all that we know he stands against the war now and in the most implicable opposition to President McKinley.

He did not condescend to take into his confidence, his magnificent constituency, who have so honored him and supported him with a loyalty and generosity such as few public men have ever received, for more than a score of years, in his cold, skeleton and unfeeling letter of resignation of his high office.

As the case now stands, what is the political situatioo in the first Congressional district of Maine?

Mr. Reed has resigned without thanks or explanation to his disappointed and aggrieved constituency, and with all his political apostacy stoutly maintained.

More than all this, gratitude for past distinguished services, and admiration for his preeminent abilities, have betrayed many heretofore steadfast republicans into a feeling of hostility to the President; which in their cooler judgment later they will deeply deplore.

This is especially true and manifest of some of the republican newspapers in his district, and it has shocked other republican papers into a state of political paralysis. Their long accustomed adoration of their political idol warps their better judgment.

But let us hope that the great majority of the party will not be led into the mistake of following Mr. Reed into his defection from our great national republican party, the hope of the republic in the present crisis of our national affairs.

Let not this district be the ooly republican Congressional district in the United States which does not support the President.

Mr. Allen has been the private secretary of Mr. Reed for many years, and is just as full of Mr. Reed's opinions, prejudices and animosities as Mr. Reed himself.

Mr. Allen's candidacy is urged for the express purpose of perpetuating the regime of Mr. Reed.

Mr. Allen's relations with Mr. Reed as his confidential secretary have so perfectly and completely identified the two in the public mind, that the election of Mr. Allen as Reed's successor will be regarded everywhere throughout the country, in Congress and by the Administration as an endorsement of Mr. Reed and a cool rebuff of President McKinley.

No matter how cunningly the platform may be worded the whole world will see that Mr. Allen is a Sancho Panza candidate.

This is "just exactly" what a vast majority of the republicans of our first district do not want to do. It would justly and inevitably deprive us of all influence with the Administratioo.

We cannot afford to have the Administration feel that it has not the support of our Congressional district. I cannot believe that any thoughtful republican desires any such blot and stain upon our republicanism.

Mr. Reed's position is well understood throughout the country and the world.

Aguinaldo banks on his kind of politics.

Mr. Allen is Mr. Reed's candidate and this objection is enough to Mr. Allen's candidacy. It should be fatally conclusive.

Of all the men who would be seriously thought of in this connection Mr. Allen is the most objectionable; and no explanation could be made which would be credited anywhere, that he was not nominated through the influence of Mr. Reed.

Who, with American blood in his veins, and true republicanism in his heart, in this time of war, will say or do aught against the President?

During his administratioo he has so borne himself in his high office as to command the respect and admiration of the world!

He has placed himself upoo the highest pinnacle among our greatest Presidents. His state papers and public speeches have betrayed a lofty, patriotic, calm and considerate spirit "with mallce towards none," which reminds us of the immortal Lincoln.

In the South he has led "captivity captive" and has crowned the work of Lincoln and Grant and made us a nation of one heart.

THE ALIGNMENT OF THE TWO PARTIES.

The hinge upon which the great contest between the republican and democratic parties will turn, and unavoidably must turn, is the policy of our republican Administration and Congress relating to the Philippines.

This is the supreme issue and nothing can divert the attention of the American people from it. Republican prosperity has settled at ooce the tariff issue and the free silver coinage issue, at least for the present. These questions will be discussed as of minor importance as they really are, and the high debate will be upon imperialism, upon what the republicans mean by imperialism, and especially upon what they do not mean.

Absolutely the first thing to be known in order to intelligently consider the Philippine question is the Senate resolution of Feb. 14 last which declares:

"That by the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain it is not intended to incorporate the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands into citizenship of the United States; nor is it intended to annex said islands as an integral part of the territory of the United States; but it is the intention of the United States to establish on said islands a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants of said islands, to prepare them for self-government, and in due time make such disposition of said islands as will best promote the interest of the citizens of the United States and the inhabitants of said islands."

Note the points of the resolution. First. The inhabitants are not now nor are they to become citizens of the United States.

Second. They are not to be territories or states of the American Union. The

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#30

NUMBER 77.

The Defender

DEVOTED TO THE PROTECTION OF AMERICAN LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

THE AMERICAN PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE,

No. 135 West Twenty-Third Street, New York.

No. 77. NEW YORK, 1900. PRICE, 2 CENTS.

A DEMOCRAT WHO FLOPPED

WHY DID HE FLOP?

In the Light of Duty and Conscience, in the Interest of the Broadest Humanity, and for the Sake of the Greatest Good to the Greatest Number, He

ABANDONS BRYAN AND BRYANISM

—AND—

SUPPORTS McKINLEY AND McKINLEYISM

Speech, at Bradford, Pa., September 17, 1900, of

HON. JOSEPH CROCKER SIBLEY,

Elected as a Democrat to the 56th Congress from the 27th Pennsylvania District,

Now a Candidate for Election from the Same District as a Republican.

X-E176
#31

SPEECHES

NOMINATING

SENATOR FORAKER

FOR RE-ELECTION

TO THE

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

X-E176
#32

PARKER'S DECISIONS

A

Politician on the Bench

By

A Member of the Bar

X-E176

No. 4

DEMOCRACY'S LEADERS.

ALTON BROOKS PARKER.

LIFE AND SERVICES OF THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

Alton Brooks Parker, the Democratic candidate for President, is of Revolutionary stock. His great grandfather, John Parker, born in Worcester, Massachusetts, 1751, was one of the "embattled farmers" who "fired the shot heard round the world," at Concord. He was a farmer, and left his plow in 1776 to serve in the patriot army which Washington commanded. When the republic was established he returned to his farm, but not alone, for he brought with him a wife he had married, the "daughter of the regiment," so called because of her devotion to it and in which her father, Lieutenant Temple, was an officer. This John Parker lived out his life on his farm at Worcester, respected by his neighbors, a man of independence, intelligence and industry. A son was born to him to whom was given the name of John, who, reaching manhood, married Betsy Brooks, of Worcester, and went to Cortland, Cortland County, State of New York, where he bought a farm. From his wife there came the middle name the Presidential candidate bears. This John Parker was recognized by his neighbors as a highly educated man, who greatly mourned that the struggle for life on his farm prevented him from giving to his sons and daughters the same advantages of education he had enjoyed. He had a son, John Brooks, on whose shoulders early devolved the conduct of the Cortland farm. Of little scholastic training, John Brooks was a studious man who read widely and deeply and preached in his family the truths of the value of an education, until he bred in his son, Alton Brooks, a burning desire for learning.

THE BIRTHPLACE.

On this farm, yet in the possession of the Parker family, Alton Brooks was born on May 14, 1852. On his father's farm he labored as soon as

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#34

Gray George, 1840-1925

FOR PRESIDENT



GEORGE GRAY
OF DELAWARE

X-E 176
#35

Hon. Samuel J. Randall as a Reformer!

WHAT KIND?

In the contest for Speaker no honest member will be satisfied to cast his vote in favor of a man who stands in a friendly attitude towards the great Postal Ring which has robbed the Government of millions of dollars within the past few years. No suspicion attaches to Mr. Wood, Mr. Cox, or Mr. Kerr. But how does Mr. Randall stand? Very plain frauds were investigated by the Committee of Post Offices and Post Roads in 42d Congress, and also in the 43d. The testimony taken was not printed in either case, and whitewashing reports were made; and yet a series of articles printed in the *Sun*, commencing September 24, 1874, and ending about January 8, 1875, record evidence was adduced proving conclusively, not only the existence of a postal ring, but the truth of the more important charges upon which was based the investigation of the 43d Congress. Mr. Randall was a member of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and his name is signed to the reports of the investigations referred to. Every member of the House should inquire into the course pursued by this candidate respecting the charges against the postal service of the country and its administration.

The investigation of the 42d Congress, 2d session, which was instituted in consequence of charges published in a Washington newspaper by Wm. McKibben, an ex-member of Congress from California, who was prosecuting witness before the Committee, who testified in a manner that was likely to prove fatal to the ring, when he suddenly disappeared. After some days it was discovered that he was at an asylum not far off, and the Committee awaited patiently his recovery from the effects of beastly intoxication. But their patience was rewarded in a most singular manner. The prosecuting witness, whose terrific roar at the outset gave promise of wholesale slaughter among the guilty contractors, and their official allies, when brought again before the Committee had lost his memory. He recollected nothing of a nature injurious to the ring, and the investigation fell through. McKibben was poor then; he was shortly afterwards known to be rich, and in the Washington *Republican* was subsequently spoken of as "Attorney for Mail Contractors." This looks very much like instigating and in-

Johns Hopkin's Univ. Lib.
Gift.
JUN 20 1908

E748.L1

X-E176

#36

Lewis, David John, 1879-

David J. Lewis a Safe Man To Tie To.



DAVID J. LEWIS.

"It is not wealth, or high estate,
But 'git up and git' that makes men great,"

sang the Hoosier poet years ago. This is a little sketch of the life of the Democratic candidate for Congress, David J. Lewis, a man whose greatness is no reflected glory.

"From the coal mines to Congress" is an inspiring slogan. Lewis can fairly raise it, for he earned his daily bread by hard daily toil in the mines many weary years when a boy. And the same industry that made him at seventeen the youngest "contract miner" in the Anthracite regions, won him success later in law, made him a power in the Senate of Maryland, and will make him one of the leaders in Congress. He has "git up an' git," and brains withal.

"Davy John," as the Welsh miners of Maryland call him, in the tender fashion of their home-land, is a native of Pennsylvania; born of

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#37

In Re the Honorable William S. Bennet.

NOT A PROGRESSIVE.

Although the only avowed candidate for the Republican nomination at Saratoga, he received less than one-fifth of the total votes, and Colonel Roosevelt said in offering the name of Mr. Stimson that Bennet is "not the man for the place." Wow! He worked in caucus and on the floor, and voted for Cannon for Speaker, and voted against enlarging the Rules Committee and putting Cannon off of it. He voted for the tariff bill, and consistently worked and voted with the Cannon-Aldrich machine in revising the tariff upwards. Only twice has he ever seemed to try to insurge; once, he introduced a fake Rules Resolution, No. 576; another time, he made a fake, feeble, and ineffectual attempt to oppose the limitation of the secret service. No, "Our Billy" was merely teasing, merely trying to fool us when, one year ago, he went through some acrobatic stunts about Cannon in order to try to influence the city election.

"EXPENSE ACCOUNT WILLIE."

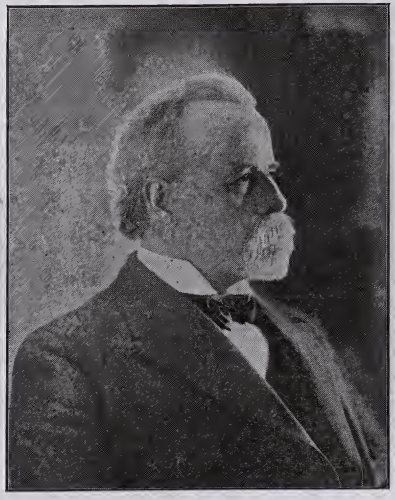
That's his present nickname in Washington. He is a member of the Immigration Commission (the which is one of the many favors showered upon him by Speaker Cannon in return for service rendered) which charged up to the Federal Government "wines, whiskies, cognacs, mineral waters, lemonade, glaces, pills, siphons, citrons, cleaning and pressing clothes, shaves, shines, haircuts, shampoos, rubs," etc. On his junket abroad he went at Government expense to Paris, Bethlehem, Jerusalem, the House of Lords, and other places, "investigating immigration conditions," and charged it up as "necessary expenses." And then added twenty-five per cent for tips! He says he is a teetotaler, and yet there is all kinds and quantities of good liquor charged up to the Federal Government on his and the Commission's expense account, as well as $6 per day hotel bill at the Waldorf-Astoria, when the gentleman lives in New York City. And so he has been plumed "Count Expense Willie."

"PROMISING WILLIE."

As Vice-Chairman of the Immigration Commission, which has spent a million dollars of the Government's money, he has had for distribution all kinds of good jobs, and trips. Hundreds of young men and young women, and thousands of corking good trips of investigation have been taken, but has any of these good things gone to any of the workers in his Congressional district? Yes, one or two. But for some mysteri-

X-E 176
#38

IN MEMORIAM



MAJOR JOHN F. LACEY 1841-1913

X-E176
#39

Record of Charles E. Hughes

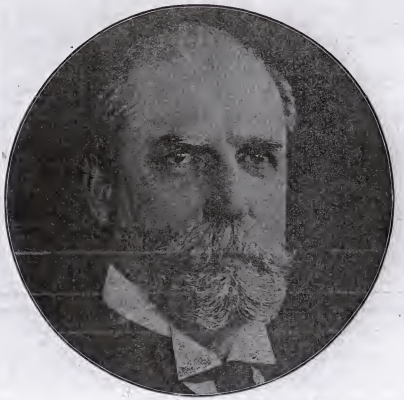
Governor of New York
1906-1910

A Call to National Service

National Hughes Alliance
511 Fifth Avenue
New York

X-E 176
#40

The LIFE STORY of CHARLES E. HUGHES



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Issued by the
NATIONAL HUGHES ALLIANCE
511 Fifth Avenue, New York City

X-E176 #41

OHIO'S CHOICE FOR THE PRESIDENCY

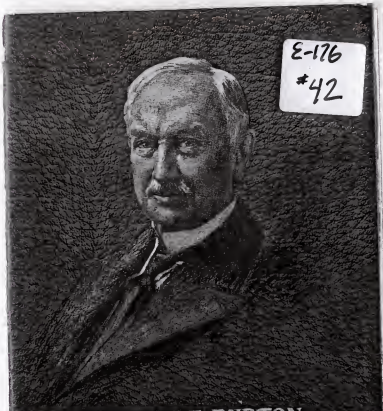


THEODORE E. BURTON

The traditions of the American people are sound and their ideals will endure when the dynasties of old are decayed and forgotten.

THEODORE E. BURTON

E-176
#42



THEODORE E. BURTON

EXCERPTS FROM SPEECHES

There is war with powder and steel in Europe. When it is over there will be war throughout the world with manufactured products. In the war to come there will be no neutral nations.

THEODORE E. BURTON

X-E176

#43

A Man Without A Party.

GIFFORD PINCHOT,

Republican nominee for Governor of Pennsylvania, in a speech at Huron, South Dakota, in 1914, announced his withdrawal from the Republican party in these words:

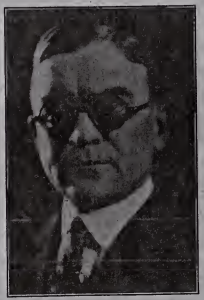
> "The Republican party is a thing of the past. Disloyal to its traditions and its record, and split into factions, it is seeking for help it cannot find. Its last days are upon it. I am through with the Republican party for good and all."

Read and give to your Republican neighbor.

X-E176

KEYNOTE SPEECH

Delivered by Honorable Frederick Van Nuys, before the Indiana Democratic State Convention, Tomlinson Hall, Indianapolis, Ind., June 1, 1922



FREDERICK VAN NUYS

A-E174
#45

Reasons Why Good Citizens Cannot Vote For Lynn J. Frazier For United States Senator If They Want To Be Honest With Themselves And Loyal To Their State And The Nation

---

A fair and truthful statement supported by facts from the public records. Made by the Joint Anti-Townley Republican-Democratic and Independent Voters Association Campaign Committee

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FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA
1922

X-E176

A Record of Service for State and Nation

#46



Why Senator A. A. Jones of New Mexico Has Earned a Re-Election

Jones, Andrieus Antteny, 1852-1927.

X-E176
#47
F+

Life Record Reads Like a Romance

Fess, Simeon Davidson, 1861-1936



SIMEON D. FESS

Republican Candidate
for
United States Senator

XE176
#48

HENRY CABOT LODGE — what he has done for the Wage Earner—

Industrial Preparedness —Labor has asked for "the enactment of Laws by Congress that will adequately protect all Wage-Earners of our Country against loss of employment through any invasion on the part of the products of any Nation."

A resolution worded as above was unanimously adopted by the American Federation of Labor.

Senator Lodge has consistently upheld this policy through the Protective Tariff—there is no other solution.

Protective Tariff —The maintainance of American Industries—paying living wages—requires a Protective Tariff if we are to prevent the dumping on this market of Foreign goods made by cheap labor.

A Protective Tariff means more to the Wage Earner than to any one else.

Child Labor —led the successful fight for the Child Labor Law in the District of Columbia.

National Child Labor —was the first to introduce a National Child Labor Law in Congress and actively supported the Child Labor law passed—but declared unconstitutional by the Court.

Amend Constitution for Child Labor —strongly favors an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which will give Congress the necessary power to enact a National Child Labor Law.

Children's Bureau —took a leading part in securing enactment of a law providing for the Children's Bureau—a law asked for by Organized Labor and Philanthropic organizations—to prevent over-working young boys and girls.

Care Sick and Disabled Soldiers —voted for all measures for Hospitalization, and for the care of the sick and disabled Soldiers and their dependents—as well as for the Soldiers Adjusted Compensation Bill.

Americanization —voted for the Americanization Bill providing for education of illiterates.

Soldiers Adjusted Compensation Bill —voted in favor of the Soldiers Adjusted Compensation Bill—also voted to pass it over the Veto of the President.

Elimination of War —Senator Lodge was one of the four Delegates of the United States to the International Conference for the reduction of Armaments—and his work contributed largely to the agreement for a heavy reduction of Armaments. This means the eventual elimination of War.

Restriction of Immigration —supported and voted for the existing law for the better regulation of Immigration and restricting the number of Immigrants brought to the United States each year—of particular value during the period of re-adjustment when so many American Workmen were idle.

Organized Labor —voted against the Myers Amendment, intended to prohibit affiliation of Federal Employees with Organized Labor.

Sherman Anti-Trust —voted for the Sherman Anti-Trust Law—the first attempt to control great combinations of capital.

Railroad Safety Coupler —started movement in Congress for Railroad Safety Coupler—and finally helped pass it.

Employees Liability Compensation —actively supported and voted for the Employees Liability Act, the sixteen hour act for Railroad Employees—and Compensation Act for Government workmen.

"Phossy Jaw" —Introduced and secured the passage against the opposition of powerful financial interests—of the bill which prevented the manufacture of poisonous white or yellow Phosphorous matches—because of the terrible disease known as "Phossy Jaw" which had been contracted by many workers.

Parcels Post —for years advocated and finally succeeded in helping to pass the law establishing the Parcels Post.

Rural Mail Carriers —in 1915 he fought against, and defeated an amendment to the Post Office Appropriation Bill, which was intended to reduce the pay of Rural Mail Carriers.

Postal Salaries —in the present Congress he supported and helped to put through the Senate the bill increasing the salaries of Postal Employees—and has introduced other bills for the improvement of conditions in the Postal Service.

8-hour Day —supported and voted for laws restricting labor to 8 hours a day.

Philippine Cigars —was instrumental in having a Tariff placed on Philippine Cigars—for the protection of the American Cigar Industry.

Compensation —supported and voted for bill providing compensation for injuries to employees engaged in Inter-State Commerce.

The human interest of Senator Lodge is evidenced in his work for the Wage Earner — and for Humanity—

—the only *Interests* he has served have been the best interests of his State and the Nation—his endeavor has been to build up the Industries of the Nation—that American Labor may be given higher wages and better living conditions than obtain in any other country.

Senator Lodge was a real *Progressive* long before the word "progressive" became a political slogan or a party name—his work has always been progressive—constructive—upbuilding.

ELECTION — TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1922

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FRANK H. FOSS,
cor. Central and Brooks Sts.,
Fitchburg, Mass.

X-E 176
#49

—what has he done ?

X-E176
#50

WHAT WE PROMISED AND WHAT WE HAVE DONE



Address Delivered by

GOVERNOR R A. NESTOS

Wilton
North Dakota
September 27th, 1922

copy 2

B+
XE1 76
#51

COL. SMITH W. BROOKHART

of WASHINGTON, IOWA

Republican Candidate for United States Senator

Brookhart, Smith Wildman, 1869-



COMMENDED BY SENATOR CAPPER

Senator Capper of Kansas at Hampton, October 11, said:

I want to say of the Republican candidate for Senator that I like him because he is a fighting man with a vision of what this country needs and one who will not swerve from the path of duty. Col. Smith Brookhart is that type of man this state and this country needs in public life. . . . Colonel Brookhart is a worthy follower along the trail blazed by Lincoln, Roosevelt and Kenyon, the trail of those who are enlisted in the never-ending fight for the people against organized greed and private interest. He is your choice, expressed through the primary, for United States Senator from Iowa, and you can make no mistake in giving him a record breaking majority next November.

E748.B4
X-E176
#52

Capper of Kansas for Brookhart of Iowa

INDORSEMENT OF THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE IN IOWA BY THE GREAT EDITOR OF KANSAS FARM PAPERS

SENATOR ARTHUR CAPPER OF KANSAS IN ADDRESS AT HAMPTON, IOWA, OCTOBER 11, 1922

I want to say a few words for the Republican candidate for senator. I like him because he is a fighting man with a vision of what this country needs, and one who will not swerve from the path of duty. Colonel Smith Brookhart is the type of man this state and this country needs in public life.

What the farmers need in the United States senate and in congress are fighting friends who know the farmer's needs and who know how to get results. Smith Brookhart is that kind of a man. We know him out in Kansas. We know him in Washington. The members of the farm bloc know Smith Brookhart and want him for the battles still to be fought.

The work of the farm bloc is not finished. We will have to fight harder for the rest of our program. It will be a battle to hold what we have gained. We need Brookhart and men like him.

The farm bloc and the senate suffered a big loss when Senator Kenyon resigned. He was a leader in the senate and in the nation, a moving spirit in the farm bloc. He had the vision. He had the fighting spirit. He had the insight necessary to handle men and affairs. Smith Brookhart also has these qualities.

Senator Kenyon has endorsed Brookhart in language that cannot be misunderstood. Iowa Republicans owe it to the United States senate, to the nation, to their state, and to themselves, to send Smith Brookhart to the senate to replace Kenyon. Iowa farmers and workingmen especially should welcome to the opportunity to support Colonel Brookhart in the coming election. I have every faith that you will do so.

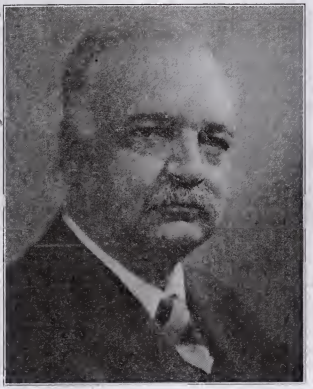
Smith Brookhart is a worthy follower along the trail blazed by Lincoln, Roosevelt and Kenyon, the trail followed by those who are enlisted in the never ending fight for the people against organized greed and private interest. He is your choice, expressed through the primary, for United States senator from Iowa, and you can make no mistake in giving him a record-breaking majority next November.

X-E176
#53

CURTIS

The Man Who NEVER BROKE HIS WORD

Curtis, Charles, 1860-1936



Senator Charles Curtis, of Kansas
Republican Vice-Presidential Candidate

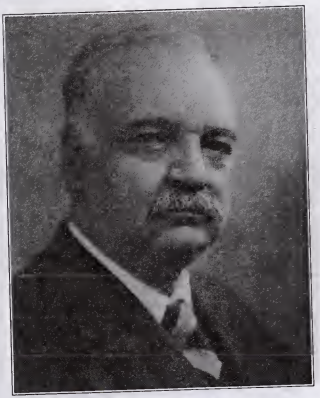
Republican National Committee
WASHINGTON, D. C.

49

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#54

CURTIS

The Man Who NEVER BROKE HIS WORD



Senator Charles Curtis, of Kansas
Republican Vice-Presidential Candidate

Republican National Committee
WASHINGTON, D. C.

49

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X-E176

GLENN #55

for

SENATOR



Headquarters 2nd Floor
La Salle Hotel
Chicago

"Glenn, Otis Ferguson, 1879—

#56 x-E176

Smith, Frank Leslie, 1887-

America First



Frank L. Smith

OF DWIGHT

For the Republican Nomination

for

UNITED STATES SENATOR

As the advocate of—

State Rights
A Deep Waterway
Federal Flood Control
Farm Relief

Primary Day — April 10, 1928

X-E176
#57

Speech of

CHARLES CURTIS

ACCEPTING THE

Nomination for the Vice Presidency

CONFIDENTIAL



To be Released after delivered by Him August 18th, 1928

X-E176
#58

The March of Monopoly -- The Radio Trust -- Democracy's Duty

Reed, James A., 1861-1944.

Address delivered by

JAMES A. REED

before the Young Democrats' Jefferson Club of Missouri, at Sedalia, Missouri, on June 7, 1930

X-E176
#59

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Barr Building
Washington, D. C.

HOOVER COLLECTIONS

FUTURE RELEASE.

December 24, 1930.

HOOVER COLLECTIONS

The following statement by Robert H. Lucas, Executive Director of the Republican National Committee, is for publication in all editions of the MORNING PAPERS of DECEMBER 25, 1930.

The following statement was issued tonight by Robert H. Lucas, Executive Director of the Republican National Committee:

"I have, of course, noted the criticism directed at me by Senators Cutting, Howell and Nye, because of the support I gave the Anti-Norris Republicans of Nebraska in the recent campaign.

"I wish to say I have no quarrel with either of these senators, nor with any other senator who affiliates himself with the Republican Party. With the exception of Senator Norris, they all supported the Republican Party and its nominee in 1928.

"Senator Norris, on the other hand, is in a class by himself. He denounced the nominee of the Republican Convention at Kansas City in 1928. He threw his support to and made speeches for Governor Alfred E. Smith, the Democratic nominee. No other Republican Senator did this, whether he be called a Progressive, Regular or Member of the Farm-Labor Party.

"In the recent campaign I supported with all my heart every national Republican candidate except Senator Norris, because those candidates had remained loyal to the Party in the campaign of 1928 and were entitled to my support and the support of all Republicans. I assisted the Anti-Norris Republicans of Nebraska because Senator Norris had deserted them in 1928 and supported the Democratic Party.

" I shall not engage in any controversy with any senator, irrespective of his political views, who remained in the Party and supported its nominee in 1928, and consequently I am not disposed to reply to the criticisms made of me by them."

---oooOooo---

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Wendell Phillips Centenary

1811–1911

AE 176
#61

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Barr Building

Washington, D. C.,
Sept. 29, 1931.

FOR RELEASE TO MORNING PAPERS OF
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30TH.

Representative Will R. Wood, of Indiana, today issued the following statement through the Republican National Committee:

"Senator McKellar charges the President with putting 'the Government already one billion four hundred million dollars in arrears in running expenses'.

"There is a certain sardonic humor in this mis-statement coming from Senator McKellar who did everything in his power, as a member of the Senate, to contribute toward the present deficit. In the Seventy-first Congress he introduced a bill (S4938) providing for the construction and improvement of post roads which carried an appropriation of two hundred and fifty million dollars - a little less than a quarter of the total present deficit. Another bill (S5755) introduced by the Senator from Tennessee authorizing the acquiring of sites and the erection of post office buildings called for an appropriation of twenty-five million dollars to be used at once, and authorizing the appropriation of one hundred and twenty-five million dollars additional to be expended during a five year program.

"During the consideration of the Agricultural Marketing Act, Senator McKellar introduced an amendment providing for an appropriation of forty-five million dollars for relief of farmers in drought and storm-stricken areas.

"Senator McKellar voted for the passage of the bill to increase the loan value of World War veterans' compensation certificates, and when this was vetoed by the President he cast his ballot to over-ride the veto. This piece of legislation alone has cost one billion dollars.

"The appropriation carried by these bills alone aggregated $1,445,000,000 - something in excess of the 'arrears' for which Senator McKellar upbraids the President.

"Likewise, in the case of the Spanish-American War veterans' pension bill which was returned by the President without approval, Senator McKellar voted to pass the bill over the veto.

"There is no intention to charge Senator McKellar with responsibility for the present deficit because he voted to incur these expenditures, but for a man whose record reads like anything but an attempt to insure government economy, his criticism of expenditures under President Hoover is entirely unwarranted and open to the suspicion of demagogism."

-----oooooOOOOOooooo-----

E743
.A23



A straightforward statement
on issues before the nation
by
SPEAKER JOHN NANCE GARNER

E748.G23 #63 X-L116

JOHN NANCE GARNER

The Speaker of the House



Underwood & Underwood

*"The Democratic Party must nominate a man with national experience for President. * * * Speaker Garner has proven his leadership, his decisiveness, and has demonstrated his patriotic statesmanship where they counted — in national affairs in the setting of the National Congress * * * Speaker Garner will defeat President Hoover. * * * The contrast between the two men will be so striking that Garner's victory will be a foregone conclusion."*

JED C. ADAMS, *Democratic National Committeeman from Texas.*

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#64



"Harry Byrd is a man whose record when properly published would seize the imagination of the American people. He is one of the commanding figures in the Democratic party and he will certainly be elected if nominated."

-Claude Bowers.

Former Governor Harry F. Byrd of Virginia probably is the only prominent democrat in a good many years to be boosted simultaneously for three separate jobs—president, vice - president, and chairman of the democratic national committee. . . .

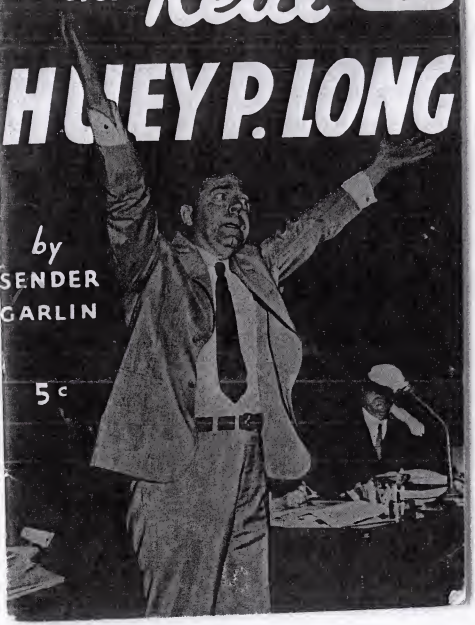
-Byron Price.

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#65

the Real HUEY P. LONG

by SENDER GARLIN

5c



X-E176
#66

The Facts About the Senatorial Campaign

THE VITAL ISSUES



RICHMOND PEARSON HOBSON

Presented By

L. B. MUSGROVE,

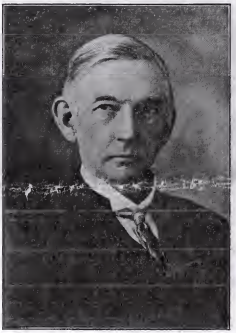
Chairman

HOBSON CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

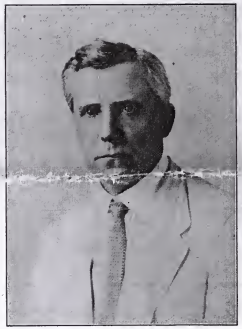
X-L176
#67

Press Clippings on Career of

Senator JAMES A. REED



SENATOR WILLIAM J. STONE
OF MISSOURI



SENATOR JAMES A. REED
OF MISSOURI

WHY?

X-L 176

NATIONAL UNITED COMMITTEE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

#66

Composed of the Executive Officers of National and State Bodies and Members at Large for Each State

CLINTON N. HOWARD, *Chairman*

DR. D. LEIGH COLVIN, Treas.
DR. A. Z. CONRAD, Vice-Chairman

NEW YORK HEADQUARTERS
741 GRANITE BLDG., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS
134 B STREET N. E.

Wadsworth, James W. - Loc. 265.5.77

STOP WADSWORTH!

To Governor Alf M. Landon and Delegates to the Republican National Convention:

It was not my purpose to bring the matter addressed to Senator Capper, William Allen White, Henry J. Allen, etc., under date of June 3d, to your personal attention, until it has become evident from authoritative information since received that the Old Guard of reactionaries in control of the Republican Organization have conspired to nominate Congressman James W. Wadsworth as the running mate of Governor Landon.

Edwin C. Hill in his broadcast today from Cleveland gives positive assurance that the ticket will be Landon and Wadsworth. National Committeeman and State Chairman Roraback of Connecticut, recognized reactionary and wet leader, has also let the cat out of the bag.

This is a matter of very great importance to the election of Governor Landon in the event of his nomination. Wadsworth for Vice-President would damn the ticket within twenty-four hours after his nomination. He was defeated for the United States Senate on his record by more than 250,000 majority. It is now proposed to make him President of the Senate after his repudiation by the people of his home state, and the successor of Landon in the White House in the unfortunate event that he should not survive his full term, as has often happened in the history of our country. The people cannot afford to run that risk. They are ready for a change of Administration at Washington, but they will not substitute Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde for what they now have.

Landon dry and Wadsworth wet, Landon progressive and Wadsworth reactionary, Landon commoner and Wadsworth aristocrat would lose the ticket the electoral vote of New York by one million majority.

One of the most astute and outstanding Republican leaders of the State writes, "He would have no more chance of carrying New York than Al Capone."

I believe that every one of the organizations represented by the United Committee would support some other candidate when the facts concerning the record of Mr. Wadsworth are made known. I enclose a copy of that record on all progressive measures during his entire political career, with which the country will be made familiar in the event of his nomination. Such a ticket as Landon and Wadsworth, or even Borah and Wadsworth, which is unthinkable as to the latter, might just as well not be nominated.

"LET US LOOK AT THE RECORD"

The Chairman of the National United Committee lives in Rochester, New York, part of which is in the 38th Congressional district now represented by Mr. Wadsworth. He has followed the record of the former Senator from his election to the Assembly, as Speaker of the House, as Senator from New York, and as Congressman up to this moment.

We are interested in the nomination of a ticket by this convention that can win in the November election. That would be impossible if James W. Wadsworth were on it for either second or first place. The people who are dissatisfied with the New Deal are not going back to the Old Deal represented by the record of James W. Wadsworth, who has voted against every progressive measure throughout his entire career. President Theodore Roosevelt denounced him as one of the most reactionary members of the United States Senate.

As Speaker of the Assembly he was the most bitter and powerful opponent of Governor Hughes' progressive and anti-gambling measures, as his kid son "Jerry" has opposed the progressive program of Governor Lehman in the present New York Assembly.

He came to the rescue of the race track gamblers (defeated by Hughes); cast the deciding vote for the passage of the bill for commercialized sport on the Sabbath in New York City, which was voted by a Tammany mayor; fought the Direct Primary Law pushed through by Governor Hughes; opposed Woman Suffrage in state and nation every step of the way, after it was approved by over 100,000 majority as a part of the Constitution of New York State; opposed all soldier bonus measures from the start; the Child Labor Amendment endorsed by organized labor; voted against the Adamson bill giving an eight hour day to millions employed in the railway service; against the minimum wage law for women in the District of Columbia; the expulsion of Senator Newberry of Michigan, who was cast out of the Senate for corrupt practices in his campaign; against the use of poison gas in war, agreed to in the Geneva Protocol, reported favorably by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of which Senator Borah was Chairman; and for every wet measure and against every dry measure throughout his entire political career.

What insincerity to denounce the New Deal and nominate the chief exponent of the Old Deal that crushed the Republican party in the last election! What hypocrisy to nominate Borah, or the Governor of Prohibition Kansas, the first state to adopt constitutional prohibition in 1880, and voted to retain it in 1934 by over 90,000 majority, and put the most offensively wet politician in the history of the nation on the ticket as Vice-President, and to preside over the Senate for which he was overwhelmingly defeated, with the certainty of his becoming President in the event of any emergency,

This convention can nominate a ticket that will win in the November election, but James W. Wadsworth must not be on it.

By the Chairman,

Clinton N. Howard

Cleveland, Ohio,
June 9, 1936.

Steiwer, Frederick, 1883-1939.
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#69

Here is Why

STEIWER

X-E176

#70

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

BIOGRAPHY OF SENATOR FREDERICK STEIWER
TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN AND KEYNOTE SPEAKER
OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

Frederck Steiwer, Republican, of Portland, Oregon, was born October 13, 1883, at Jefferson, Marion County, Oregon. He was educated in the public schools and is a graduate of Oregon State College and the University of Oregon, following which, he engaged in the practice of law. From 1913 to 1916 he served as District Attorney and, in 1917, as State Senator.

Entering the World War in August 1917, Senator Steiwer served until March, 1919, being a member of the Sixty-fifth Artillery after September 1, 1918.

He was married, December 12, 1911, to Frieda Roesch, of Pendleton, Oregon, and has two children, Mrs. Ralph T. McElvenny and Frederick Herbert.

He was elected to the United States Senate November 2, 1927; re-elected November 8, 1932, for the 6-year term beginning March 4, 1933.

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#71

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

BIOGRAPHY OF HENRY P. FLETCHER,
CHAIRMAN OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

The Chairman of the Republican National Committee was born and reared in Pennsylvania. At eighteen years of age he was appointed Court stenographer of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and began to study law. He was admitted to the Bar when twenty-one years old. Four years later he joined Theodore Roosevelt's regiment of Rough Riders as a private and served throughout the Santiago Campaign. After recovering from typhoid fever contracted in Cuba, he was appointed First Lieutenant in the 40th U. S. Infantry and served in the Philippines until the summer of 1901.

In 1902 he entered the U. S. Diplomatic service as Secretary, served in various countries until appointed Minister to Chile in 1910. He was promoted by President Wilson to be Ambassador to Chile (1914) and to Mexico (1917). He was Under Secretary of State (1921) with Secretary Hughes. Ambassador to Belgium (1922) and to Italy (1924), resigning in 1929. In 1931-32, he served as chairman of the U. S. Tariff Commission, and in 1932 became chairman of the Eastern Republican Finance Committee. He was elected Chairman of the Republican National Committee in June, 1934.

Mr. Fletcher has held public office under every President of the United States since Grover Cleveland. Besides his intense interest in the political affairs of this country, he is an authority on our foreign relations and a close student of world affairs. He is sixty-three years old, married, an omnivorous reader and a keen sportsman. He lives at Greencastle, Pennsylvania, where was born.

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#12

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

BIOGRAPHY OF CONGRESSMAN BERTRAND H. SNELL
PERMANENT CHAIRMAN OF THE
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

Bertrand H. Snell, Republican, of Potsdam, New York, was born in Colton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., December 9, 1870. He attended public schools there until 1884, when he entered Amherst College in the fall of 1890, graduated in 1894; LLD., 1929; married Miss Sara L. Merrick, of Gouverneur, N. Y.; has two daughters - Helen L. and Sara Louise.

Mr. Snell is a director Northern New York Trust Co., at Watertown, N. Y.; director Agricultural Insurance Co., Watertown, N. Y.; director Gould Pumps, Inc., Seneca Falls, N. Y.; president board of trustees of Clarkson College at Potsdam, N. Y.; a member of the Republican State Committee from the second assembly district of St. Lawrence; delegate from Thirty-first Congressional District to Republican National Conventions at Chicago in 1916 and 1920, at Cleveland in 1924, and delegate at large at Kansas City in 1928; delegate to and permanent chairman, Republican National Convention in Chicago, 1932; was elected to the Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth, Seventieth, Seventy-first, Seventy-second, Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Congresses; elected Minority Leader, House of Representatives, Seventy-second, Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Congresses.

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RE-ELECT VICE-PRESIDENT



JOHN N. GARNER

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#74

LABOR RECORD *of*

HON. JOHN W. DAVIS

Democratic Candidate for President

The attitude of Hon. John W. Davis throughout his entire career has been one favorable to labor. As a young lawyer, more than twenty years ago, he volunteered his services to defend striking miners who had been arrested for "unlawful assemblage, riot, and inciting to riot, etc.," at a time when his home community was dominated by big coal corporations and it was an unpopular thing for any lawyer to undertake.

When Mr. Davis came to Congress in 1911 he took an active interest in workmen's compensation legislation and assisted in securing the passage of the measure through the 62nd Congress. It passed both houses but too late to even get into conference. At the beginning of the 63rd Congress he re-introduced the compensation bill, H. R. 21, with certain amendments and made an argument in favor of the measure on June 27, 1913, in which he said: **"The burden of industrial accidents should be borne not by the unhappy sufferer alone, but rather by the community at large."**

In the 62nd Congress he prepared the final draft of the anti-injunction and anti-conspiracy features of the Clayton anti-trust bill for presentation to the committee. On the 14th of May, 1912, he made an extended speech in which he dealt exclusively with the anti-injunc-

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#75

Common Honesty
Common Justice
Common Courage
—JOHN W. DAVIS

Biography and Record of JOHN W. DAVIS



DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR PRESIDENT

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Democratic National Committee
Investment Building
Washington, D. C.

Davis, John William, 1873-

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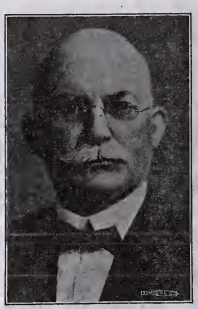
#76

Biography and Record

of

Charles W. Bryan

Governor of Nebraska



DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

★

Democratic National Committee
Investment Building
Washington, D. C.

Bryan, Charles Wayland, 1867-

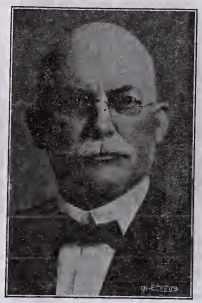
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#77

Biography and Record

of

Charles W. Bryan

Governor of Nebraska



DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

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Democratic National Committee
Investment Building
Washington, D. C.

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#78

[Hill, John Sprunt, 1869–]

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION
FOR CONGRESS, 14TH DISTRICT,

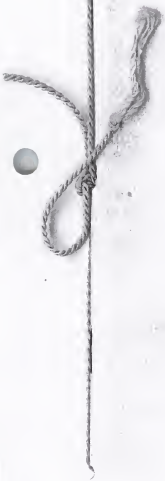
JOHN SPRUNT HILL.



Equal Rights to All,
Special Privileges to None,
The Constitution and an Honest Dollar.

biog Coffman

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#79



LOTUS DELTA COFFMAN

In Memoriam

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#80



WILL THE
CIRCUS
CONTINUE

OR



Vanderlip, Arthur Newwick, 1884-

X-E176
#81

LINDBERGH—CANDIDATE OF AMERICAN YOUTH FOR THE PRESIDENCY

An Open Letter to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES
June 16, 1940

BY
LUIGI CRISCUOLO

□

NEW YORK

X-E176
#52

Mr. Wendell Willkie and the Wall Street Boys

From now until election time
You will hear a lot of noise
By Mr. Wendell Willkie
For the Wall Street Boys.

A very clever mouthpiece
Has been brought upon the scene
To fool the voting public
For the votes that he can glean
For the Wall Street Boys.

A "streamlined" Hoover with five farms
Of Indiana's best
Who fought the T. V. A. like hell
And by it won the test
Of the Wall Street Boys.

He ran a mighty power trust
For J. P. Morgan's bank.
Their profits—many millions
When the country almost sank.
Oh, these Wall Street Boys.

The Morgan bank can't speak, of course
As that would be too raw
So they get this Mr. Willkie
Who knows corporation law
And who knows the ins and outs of things
For the Wall Street boys.

And Mr. Morgan knows a "find"
He does not want to slip
So he gave this Mr. Willkie
A nice directorship
Upon the board of his pet bank
And that's another tip
For the Wall Street boys.

In his Elwood acceptance speech
He offers sweat and toil.
Is that the way he got his farms
Or was it electricity and oil?
With the Wall Street boys.

The Wall Street Boys don't sweat and toil.
They sit around and scheme
To make more easy money
And at the same time make it seem
That Wall Street's a mighty holy place.
These Wall Street boys.

The Wall Street boys are sore, of course
They don't like regulation;
They can't rob the people any more
But they want to run the nation
For the Wall Street boys.

Republicans have lied so much!
Can you believe them now?
Their system stole a million farms
And never left a cow.
These Wall Street boys.

When times got tough
Then tougher still
And many did not eat
Then Hoover said if things were changed
Grass would grow in the street
(don't you remember that?)
And the Wall Street boys agreed.

It hasn't been so long ago
As many know full well
When Wall Street gave the signal
And the country went to hell.
(But Wall Street skins were saved).

When the election rolls around
And it comes time to vote
Just take no stock in Wall Street
But ram it down their throat.
Democracy will then be saved
And that will get the goat
Of the Wall Street boys.

So don't you let them fool you
With their pre-digested bunk.
Our freedom is at stake today
We do not want it sunk
By the Wall Street boys.

The third term is not an issue
If you will think it through
So cast your vote for Roosevelt
He's always been true blue!
And not the Wall Street boys.

And when election's over
There won't be any noise
There will be just silent weeping
By the Wall Street boys.

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copyright owner.)
(copy 2)

Willkie, Wendell Lewis, 1892-1944.

#83 X-E.176

PRESIDENTS

OF THE

UNITED STATES ☆ OF AMERICA ☆



PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHIES

E176
#84

CHARLES G. DAWES

Engineer

Lawyer

Comptroller of the Currency

Financier

Organizer and First Chief of the Bureau of the Budget

Soldier

Republican Nominee

for

Vice-President

of the

United States

Dawes, Charles Gates, 1865-

X-E176
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#85

REX THE FIRST



Tugwell, Rexford Guy, 1891-

THE RULER NOBODY ELECTED

"If we can keep our heads, if we can work out of our system little by little the venom of unrestrained competitive greed . . . then we can continue making revolutionary changes without violence."

REXFORD GUY TUGWELL
"Friend" of the President

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#86

Denver, James Williams, 1817-1892.

[Correspondence of "The Landmark," Platte City, Missouri.]

GEN. JAMES W. DENVER.

A NOMINATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 18, 1880.

In Washington, at the present moment, there is in the political atmosphere a calm, presaging, perhaps, the storm soon to follow, freighted with the hopes and destinies of many aspiring politicians. And the question which now presents itself for solution to the political prestidigitatos and ring-masters, is how to pull the wires to catch the popular breeze, and to quiet the mutterings and discontents heard from the rank and file of both political parties, in ominous tones, from every part of the land.

The fact seems to be at last dawning upon the vision of the self-sufficient, and consequential personages hereabouts, who delight to consider themselves and to be considered party leaders; that the American people have constituted themselves a committee of investigation, to overhaul the accounts of such small fry magnates, and to expose their hypocritical professions and false pretenses. It is amusing to see the dexterous attempts and cunning efforts, made by each of the political parties, to lay all the sins at the doors of the other, whilst both are alarmed lest the people find out their tricks and fail to be misled by their flimsy devices.

It is, however, pleasing to note, that in the midst of this tumult of babbling politicians there is occasionally to be heard the voice of grave and thoughtful men, whose only aim and object is the welfare of the whole country and prosperity of the people; and whose counsel and advice serve as a potent leverage in removing the mischievous influence of political hucksters and schemers.

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#87

Creswell, John Angel James, 1828-1891

CRESWELL UNMASKED.

The afflicted Job says, "Oh, that my words were now written! Oh, that they were printed in a book!" and fortunately the record of the Hon. John A. J. Creswell is before us. It is a happy circumstance that while the Sabeans have been able to plunder us of every thing else, under the potent direction of the Secretary of War, we have at least been able to maintain possession of this record, and now, by the blessing of God, shall use it. It presents a beautiful illustration of consistency, but of that peculiar character which consists in being uniformly inconsistent and unsteady. He is never untrue to himself; but this integrity consists in his never being true to the same cause for any length of time. He is uniformly the same thing—that is, the same, politically, unreliable individual. He is your true weather-cock, which, in one sense, cannot be said to be fickle, because it is its nature and design to shift with the wind. It would not be a weather-cock if it failed to shift. Nor would Mr. Creswell retain his identity, did he not turn round as often as occasion offered. Think of the first time you ever heard of him. Perhaps you don't recollect him as far back as 1855, in the Democratic Cincinnati Convention, giving his vote for that old dotard, half-imbecile and half-traitor, Jas. Buchanan? But he was there and voted and did what he could do in an humble way for Buchanan. Previous to that time he had been an Old Line Whig, a follower of the traditions of Clay, and true to his tendency to fly the track, of course, when the first opportunity to assist Mr. Clay's enemy

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A STUDY GUIDE

for

AMERICAN HISTORY